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TRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

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POSTRAITS IN PORCELLIE has

EPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Universe Brazes Partier Operion,
Wassilevite, Angust 10, 1600.

position of John R. Hollin, of Chales, Ramalarametry of Parts, Olice, praying for the anof a position Synthesis to the oct the Olice
or, 16th, for on improvement in Ornin Separareleases on the 19th day of May 18th. In three
h, B, and C, numbered respectively 715, 716,
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Commissioner of Fatents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATEST OFFICE,
On the petition of Sisphen C. Massimator, Aug. 5, 1006.

On the petition of Sisphen C. Massimali, of Richmond, Ind., praying for the extension of a paint granted is bit in the 9th day of November, 1885, for an improvement in Riches of Throwing Edution in a Loone, for evera precent from the engineering of each patent, which takes place on the 6th day of November 1885.

It is ordered from the engineering of each patent, which takes place on the 6th day of November 1885.

It is ordered that the end of petition be heart at the Patent Office on Relight 1, the Patent Office on Relight 1, the Patent Office on Relight 1, the State of Conder sent, and where denome if any they here, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Percence opposing the extension was experient to the latest and there appeared to the extension of the contract d show snows, if any they have, why said prillion, pla not to be granted.

"eroon opposing the extension are required to fit in Paisant Office their objections, specialty set forth in titing at least fuesdig days before the day of hearing; itselfinous fited by either party, to be used at the d hearing, must be taken and tenametried in accord-to with the rules of the office, which will be fur-our with the rules of the office, which will be furance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimory, must be filed in the office decemby days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within less days after filey the institute, of the publication and rate lifeyeaver, Washington, D. C. and in the Fulfaction, Richmont, 1nd. cape of the first of the first of the day of hearing to be of least striy days practions in day of hearing to be of least striy days practions in C. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Edither of the above papers will please copy, and send that bills to the Falsat Office with a paper containing this notice.

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Rational Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., PRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

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BRADING FOR THE MILLION.

VOL. VI.

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Figurals.

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stocerity is forget and to forgive the past, revering
the Consiliution as it cames to us from our ancesters, regarding the Union in its restoration as more
mared than ever, locking with deep anxiety into
the fature as of itsetant and continuing trial,
hereby insues and procedures the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have
with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hall with gratitude in Aimighty God the
and of war and the return of puses to our afflicted
and beloved land.

2. The war just aloued has maintained the actherity of the Constitution, with all the powers
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2. Representation in the Compress of the United
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our republishms institutions, and seither Congress
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power to dany this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Commitation from the
people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States
to stack to Congress an ansalars thereof none but
men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to Laste thereic
loyal representatives from every State in allegiance
to the United States, subject to the constitutional
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and John Currett Arrays, son of Charles.

Frances Arrays, Minister to England.

The following is a report of the

system of Joss Quincer arrays.

He alluded to the embarraysment with which he appleared before the audience under ruch a fattering introduction, and being received with such a greeting as the name which he so humbly bore had met. He would endeavor, so far as he could, to show why he, a member heretofore, and to a very late period of the Republican party, was there on that occasion to give his most hearty and cordial adherence to the principles of political action which met as Philadelphia on the 14th of August, (applause.) and which they had met there to ratify. He hoped to be able to present aome views which might have some weight with gentlemen of moderate opinions. But he wished to say a word in regard to himself. Some person seemed, he said, to think that it was exceedingly pleasant to have to break away from the old friends and political associates with which one had acted for years, and to walk no more in the light of their advice, but to make up their mind once for all to go no further in that direction. That was not his feeling. It was sometimes very painful. It was so in his own case. He had waited month after month, patiently hoping that the division would not lead to an open split. He believed that if there had been a little forbearance upon either side and especially on the side of the radicals in Congress, they would not have to be there with such painful duties. But as it was, it became the duty of every man to make up his judgment upon the questions of the day. For his own part, his judgment was made, and he intended to go forward and to show that that principle of the Philadelphis Convention—was the only safe, reliable, constitutional way out of the troubles into which the country.

Congress claimed and exercised the right to keep to States out of the Union. There was no such right in the Constitution as satisfactorily established. They said t

It is absurd to suppose that the bold and able men who have wielded the whole power of the North for years are much alarmed at the return of a beaten and broken remnant, whose power has passed away, whose prestige is gone, and whose burden is about as a suppose the suppose of apprehension is not use containing apprehension is not use they persist in treating as alien enemies, but their loyal fellow-citisens of the Democratic party. It is to secure their dear people from the unutterable woes of Democratic rule and to perpet-

tirely without sanction of anything to be found in the text of the Constitution is the arbitrary offer of conditional restoration contained in the Amendment and its enabling statute. Only to read them in the light of the 10th Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which asys expressly that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," would seem to be a sufficient negative of constitutional, authority. But the legal bearings of this extraordinary proposition have been fully discussed by more than one of the ablest jurists of the time. Indeed, the candid and logical Republicans and their honest presses admit its divergence from the strict letter, but assert a certain pre-eminent concordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and they justify this lax construction by the old plea of necessity and a kind of indescribable reserved war right in the conqueror in civil war to disregard his own constitutional limitations.

As to this plea of necessity, not to dwell

served war right in the conqueror in civil war to disregard his own constitutional limitations.

As to this plea of necessity, not to dwell on the patent reflection that no naurpation or constitutional overturn ever occurred from the day Julius Casar crossed the Rubicon to the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon, or the Committee of Fincen of the last session of Congress, that did not strive to cover itself under the broad mantle of alleged necessity. I might well be content to simply deny the fact of the existence of such a necessity. But I will not detain you now to examine the evidence upon this head, or to analyze this strange claim of reserved rights and lurking war powers, potent to retain their force long after peace is declared, and which are nowhere even hinted at in the written word of our organic law, but will content myself to night with asking merely what any reasonable man can fairly anticipate will result from the proposed process, supposing it is successfully perfected? Passing over the strange anomaly of recognizing these States which we have ascertained by our committee to be too wicked to be permitted to vote upon the simplest matters of statute law, nay not even on questions of finance, where surely no human being, be he never so rebellious, could well give more foolish or dishonest votes than many of our radical friends, as are still in the Union and safely reliable so far as to passupon the gravest changes in our organic law, and that too under an open bribe—allowing all this for the sake of the argument what shall we gain by our convenience against another war, and take new guaranties for peace. But I confess I cannot see how.

This idea seems to me only a part.

cannot see how.

This idea seems to me only a part of the general theory so prevalent with us that a statute has some sovereign power to change the minds of men; the same theory which teaches that intemperance can be abolished by law. Why, gentlemen, was there any lack of Constitutional law against secession and rebellion, and did it prevent the great war? No piling of amendment upon amendment will prevent revolution and anarchy so long as the policy of the majority complet the minority to hate the organic law, and teaches by its example the whole people to disregard and evade it. [Applause.] Will evil-disposed men stand more in awe of your newly tinkered Constitution after you have yourselves impaired its sanctive by trampling it under your feet, as they at least will believe at the South to serve a temporary purpose, than they did when

unionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only it duty to the whole object, will recollect only it duty to the whole object, will recollect only its duty to the whole object, will recollect only its duty to the whole object, will recollect only its duty to the whole object, will recollect only its may purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthreving or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremency of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve

what we have gained when we ourselves in fringe its provisions? Why, gentlemen, slavery is abolished; secession is crushad; the Constitution is supreme—at the South—and all this we propose to maintain as well as you, [cheers.] we only ask further that the Constitution shall be supreme also at the North. [Cheers.] It is further objected that we would let those States back with an unfairly augmented representation. I reply that I will first fulfil my constitutional obligations if the heavens fall; but that supremacy once established, I will go on with any party to insist upon a far equalization of representation—[applause]—and let me say that I think no party could maintain itself for a moment at the North which should oppose an equitable and a constitutional settlement of this question. But it is not just now so utterly devoid of all difficulties as some of our headlong friends suppose. In its present form this provision of the Amendment seems to me one of the most dangerous articles which could possibly be incorporated in the organic law—more revolutionary than all the rest together, for it strikes at what, in my judgment, is to be eventually the salvation of our Government. Some plan to rest, not upon universal suffrage, but upon intelligent suffrage. [Cheers.]

Men should be in some degree competent te judge whereof they are called to express an opinion and a limitation at least to express an opinion and a limitation at least to expressenable. Now by the amendment all such efforts are precluded. Suppose Bouth Carolina to-morrow were to pass the amendment to the Constitution and at the same session of her Legislature provide, exactly as we do in this State, that no man who cannot read and write shall vote—suppose this were done in good faith on every Southern State, why the result would be that as, speaking generally, no freedmen can read and few white men write, the Southern representation would be reduced almost low enough to suit Mr.

and write snau vote—suppose this were done in good faith in every Southern State, why the result would be that as, speaking generally, no freedmen can read and few white men write, the Southern representation would be reduced almost low enough to suif Mr. Summer or Mr. Stevens. You may say, "let them educate them," and so I say, but the trouble is they wont, while so much easier a way is open which is to let every one vote and at once. South Carolina, under this amendment, has but to let loose on you intelligent Northerners, laborers and mechanics, the hordes of her freedmen brutalized by centuries of wrong, and driven from education more fiercely than we have ever dared urge our people to it, and she will still have all her power while you will be swamped in her fatal flood of degraded ignorance. So of all the South—bribe them sate this evil thing and no human power will persuade them out, and we ourselves must welter with them in the addition of few williers.

and the South—bribe them with this evil thing and no human power will persuade them out, and we ourselves must welter with them in this addition of four million man-power of ignorance to our political system. Appliause, Gentlemen, my solicitude in this matter is not so much for the South; but I love and admire the people of the North, and revere the frame of Government handed down to us from the fathers of the Republic; and when I see that great charter of our constitutional liberties assailed by the same passions which have proved fatal to so many similar plans of regulated liberty—when I see a victorious majority inflamed with all the emnities and demoralized by the license of a long war, forgetting its veneration for our last safeguard, I cannot refrain from urging, in such feeble words as I can command, patience and constant. recurrence to the Constitution [Cheers.] Let us never-forget ourselves, nor weary in reminding our fellow-citizens that even if this congressional scheme were nor weary in reminding our fellow-citizens that even if this congressional scheme were best for ten or even twenty years to come

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